The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

Oh! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1792. [3d. ſingle.] [No. 177.]

MOLASSES in Hogſheads,
RUM in Puncheons,
SUGAR in Barrels,
COFFEE in Bags,
PORK in Barrels,
HYSON TEA in Cheſts,
HYSON-SKIN do. in Cheſts,
NANKEENS,
BRITISH SAIL-CLOTH,
POWDER in Cags,
SHOT in Bags,
BRITISH CROWN-GLASS in Boxes, 10 by 8—and
2000 Buſhels of JAMES-RIVER COAL,

For Sale by
FLETCHER, OTWAY & CO.
Alexandria, Dec. 6, 1792. 176—3w.

TO BE SOLD,
For ready Caſh, or on ſhort Credit,
A Likely NEGRO WOMAN, 22 years of age. She has been uſed to work in the field as well as the kitchen.—Apply to the Printers.
Alexandria. Dec. 5, 1792. 176—3w.

LEFT with the Subſcribers, a Bundle of PAPERS; Among which are Tobacco-Notes, Bonds, &c. which were found in George-Town ſome time ago.—The owner may have them again by applying to THOMAS PATTEN & CO.
Alexandria, Nov. 29, 1792. 175—3w.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *Nov.* 20.

Debate on the Reſolution offered by Mr. Fitzſimons, on the 19th reſpecting a reduction of the Public Debt &c.

(CONCLUDED.)

MR. AMES.

IT is ſo faſhionable to introduce the funding ſyſtem upon every occaſion, it would perhaps appear ſtrange to ſay, that it is out of order upon any. To my mind, and probably to moſt gentlemen preſent, it will be difficult to perceive, that the queſtion before us bears any relation to that ſubject, or to the frontier-bill, the exciſe, the perpetual taxes, the encouragement of manufactures, and many other topics, which, ſomehow or other, have been interwoven with the debate. At this late hour of the day, and in ſo wearifome a ſtage of the queſtion, I may be permitted to decline any further notice of theſe auxiliary ſubjects.

The great end we have in view, is the paying off the public debt—This object, truly important in itſelf, unites the beſt ſenſe and ſtrongeſt wiſhes of the country. It is our duty to provide means for the accompliſhment of this end. All agree that a plan is neceſſary. It muſt be framed with wiſdom and digeſted with care, ſo as to operate with the greateſt effect, till the whole debt ſhall be extinguiſhed. The true queſtion is, which is the beſt mode of framing this ſyſtem. Several modes have been preferred by different perſons. Some advocate the appointment of a ſelect committee of this houſe; others inſiſt that the houſe in committee of the whole, is the only proper mode; while others, who defend the original motion, deſire to have a plan prepared, and ſubmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury. It may obviate the force of many of the arguments we have heard, to remark, that it is not aſſerted that either of the ſeveral modes is intrinſically incapable of effecting the purpoſe. It would be improper to ſay, that a ſelect committee could not be formed who would be able to collect the materials for an exact knowledge of the ſubject; and who, after acquiring that knowledge, would be able to form a ſound judgment. Neither would it be juſt or reſpectful to deny, in the abſtract, the capability of the houſe in committee to digeſt ſuch a plan. But the queſtion ſtill returns, which of the three methods is the beſt to begin with? Neither this houſe nor a ſelect committee are pretended to be already poſſeſſed of the knowledge which is requiſite to the framing a ſyſtem for a ſinking fund. The very materials from which this knowledge is to be gleaned, are not in the poſſeſſion of this houſe—they are in the treaſury department. Neither the curioſity nor the legiſlative duty of members leads them to reſort daily to the treaſury to inveſtigate official details; and, even if it were ſo, the officer at the head of the department, having his mind inceſſantly occupied with his official buſineſs, muſt be admitted to poſſeſs a more familiar and ready, if not a more ample, knowledge of this ſubject.

Indeed the ſituation of the ſecretary of the treaſury is ſo evidently favourable to his digeſting the plan of a ſinking fund, that it ſeems unneceſſary to urge it even to thoſe who are oppoſed to the reference. For their objections imply the preference of the mode in point of expediency as ſtrongly as thoſe who explicitly recommend it. They ſay, the plan of the ſecretary will come forward with too much advantage.

Members, ſay they, not having the aid of thoſe means of information which the ſecretary poſſeſſes, will not be able to reſiſt the train of reaſoning with which he will introduce his plan. It is even expreſsly admitted, that the information of the treaſury department is neceſſary and muſt be called for; but they would not receive it with the reaſoning of the ſecretary. Without waſting time to prove this point, common ſenſe will decide inſtantly, that the knowledge of our financial affairs, and of the means of improving them, is to be obtained the moſt accurately from the officer whoſe duty it is made by our own law to underſtand them; who is appointed and commiſſioned for that very purpoſe, and to whom every day's, practice in his office muſt afford ſome additional information of official details, as well as of the operation of the laws. The arguments on both ſides end in the ſame point; that the information of the ſecretary would be uſeful. Our object being to prefer that mode of preparing a plan, which is adapted to preſent us the beſt; tho argument might end here, if it were not that the conſtitution is alledged to forbid our reſorting to the ſecretary.

I reverence the conſtitution, and I readily admit that the frequent appeal to that, as a ſtandard, proceeds from a reſpectful attachment to it. So far it is a ſource of agreeable reflection. But I feel very different emotions, when I find it almoſt daily reſorted to on queſtions of little importance. When, by ſtrained and fanciful conſtructions, it is made an inſtrument of caſuiſtry, it is to be feared it may loſe ſomething in our minds in point of certainty, and more in point of dignity.

And what is the clauſe of the conſtitution oppoſed to the receiving a plan of a ſinking fund from the ſecretary? *Bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in this houſe.* I verily believe the members of this houſe, and the citizens at large, would be very much ſurpriſed to hear this clauſe of the conſtitution formally and gravely ſtated as repugnant to the reference to the treaſury department, for a plan, if they and we had not been long uſed to hear it.

To determine the force of this amazing conſtitutional objection, it will be ſufficient to define terms.

What is a bill? It is a term of technical import, and ſurely it cannot need a definition; it is an act in an inchoate ſtate, having the form but not the authority of a law.

What is originating a bill? Our rules decide it. Every bill ſhall be introduced by a motion for leave, or by a committee.

It may be ſaid the plan of a ſinking fund, reported by the ſecretary, is not in technical, or even in popular language, a bill—nor, by the rules of the houſe or thoſe of common-ſenſe, is this motion the originating a bill. By reſorting to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, or by adopting any reaſonable conſtruction of the clauſe, is it poſſible to make it appear repugnant to the propoſition for referring to the ſecretary? The oppoſers of this propoſition ſurely will not adopt a conſtruction of the conſtitution. They have often told us, we are to be guided by a ſtrict adherence to the letter; and that there is no end to the danger of conſtructions. The letter is not repugnant; and will it be ſeriouſly affirmed, that, according to the ſpirit and natural meaning of the conſtitution, the report of the ſecretary will be a revenue bill, or any other bill, and that this propoſition is originating ſuch a bill? If it be, where ſhall we ſtop? If the idea of a meaſure which firſt paſſes through the mind, be confounded with the meaſure ſubſequent to it, what confuſion will enſue? The Preſident, by ſuggeſting the propoſition, may as well be pretended to originate a revenue bill. Even a newſpaper plan would be a breach of the excluſive privilege of this houſe; and the liberty of the preſs, ſo juſtly dear to us, would be found unconſtitutional. Yet, if, without any order of the houſe, the draught of an act were printed and a copy laid before every member in his ſeat, no perſon will venture to ſay, that it is a bill, that it is originated or can be brought under the cognizance of the houſe, unleſs by a motion in conformity to the rules and orders. The report of the ſecretary in regard to manufactures, ſo often adverted to, has not yet been acted upon. Does that appear on our journals as a bill? Language has not yet been perverted to ſuch a degree, as to aſſert any ſuch thing; and yet the conſtitutional objection implies opinions no leſs extraordinary.

I rely upon it, that neither the letter of the conſtitution, nor any meaning that it can be tortured into, will ſupport the objection which has been ſo often urged with ſolemn emphaſis and perſevering zeal.

If the conſtitution be admitted, therefore, to authorize the reference to the Secretary, why ſhould not the mode which is proved to be the moſt expedient, be immediately adopted? Here we meet another objection. It is ſaid that the legiſlative and executive branches of government are to be kept diſtinct, and this reference will produce an improper blending of them. It is a truth that theſe departments are to be kept diſtinct; but the concluſion drawn from it is altogether vague. The execution of every truſt requires ſome deliberation, and many of them call into action the higheſt powers of the human mind, and the moſt intenſe and peaſevering application of them—yet theſe truſts are to be executively performed, and it by no means follows that the officer charged with them invades the deliberative functions of Congreſs. On the other hand, many laws are the reſult of plain principles or parts of the conſtitution, and Congreſs, by enacting them, only execute the conſtitution. Yet here is no encroachment upon the executive branch. The truth is, the conſtitution has allotted powers to the ſeveral branches of the government, and by that rule we are to judge of their ſeveral limits. The Preſident propoſes meaſures to the legiſlature in conformity to the conſtitution—yet no one ever ſuppoſed that his doing ſo is a departure from a juſt theory; nor has it, as far as I know, been ever inſinuated till of late, in this or any other country, that the calling for information from officers, any more than the calling for teſtimony from witneſſes, amounts to a tranſfer of our legiſlative duty. It is very eaſy to conceive how much increaſed information may aid us in deliberating, but it is hard to diſcern how we are to profit by the want of it. It is true it is our peculiar province to deliberate; but neither the letter of the conſtitution, nor the law eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, nor the reaſon of the caſe, have reſtrained us from calling for official information. It is not true in fact that the deliberative and executive departments are blended by referring to the Secretary. Any objections deduced from an over-refining theory, and not warranted by the conſtitution, might need an anſwer, if we were now framing a government, but can have no force in the adminiſtration of one. Indeed, it is a very ſcholaſtic, and very impoſing miſtake to abandon the letter and meaning of the plan of government we act under, and to undertake to reaſon independently, as if we were now ſettling the inſtitutes of a political treatiſe.

The expediency of this queſtion of referring to the Secretary, which is brought into diſpute, involves in it many others which will admit of none. In framing the plan of a ſinking fund, is the officer at the head of our finances to have any agency? If it be ſaid he is not, then, it may be demanded—why is an idle officer and an uſeleſs office kept up? The ſenſe of mankind, as well as the practice of nations, ſeems to ſhew that where there are finances there ſhould be a financier; that he ſhould poſſeſs at leaſt common talents, and more than common induſtry in the application of them to his duty.

This is not a point to be proved now for the firſt time. The law of the old Congreſs and their practice were conformable to this motion. We hear very often of the people being oppoſed to theſe references. So far as I have been informed, the oppoſition is a novelty. The law eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, paſſed by a great majority; and that expreſsly makes it the duty of the Secretary to prepare and report plans of finance: Scarce a whiſper of objection was then heard in the houſe, and not one, I believe, in the country. Our own practice of referring has paſſed unreſiſted till of late. Gentlemen, now oppoſed to this reference, have contended openly and ſtrenuouſly for references; in one inſtance, if I recollect rightly, to the Attorney-General to reviſe a plan of the judicial department, and on another, to require the Secretary of ſtate to report on the means for improving our trade and navigation. Theſe objects partake as much of legiſlation, and are as incommunicable, as the ſubject in diſcuſſion. The former votes and arguments of the gentlemen oppoſed to the preſent reference, afford ſome proof of its fitneſs as well as conſtitutionality.

The intrinſic reaſonableneſs of this practice is not leſs than its authority from law and precedent, and, what is more, the precedent of its oppoſers.

Private affairs proſper by ſkill, economy, and induſtry in the management of them. The finances of a nation, though infinitely more important, require nothing more than economy upon a great ſcale. Let the monied affairs of a country be made every body's buſineſs, and no body will do it:—Would you have them proſper, let them be confided to one man, who however ſhall be under the ſtrict controul of the law, and rigidly reſponſible for his doings. That man, if he loves an honeſt reputation as much as a man of common ſenſe and feeling may be expected to do, will make the public buſineſs his own, he will put his character at riſk—his time and all his talents will be devoted to the public. Such will be his diſpoſitions—now what will be his opportunities to render ſervice? He will have at one view before him the whole arrangements of finance—the imports and exports, the receipts and expenditures, the operation of the laws, the obſtacles that impede the collection, and the means of improving it; the frauds committed or attempted on the revenue, and the checks to guard it—the well-founded objections againſt the law, and the prejudices which time or conciliatory conduct may efface; the appropriations of the revenue—the places where and terms on which loans may be obtained, as well as the ſtate of foreign trade; the regulations of foreign nations, and, perhaps it may be added, in ſubordination to the chief Magiſtrate, the ſtate of treaties and negociations. It will be ſeen that the ordinary diſcharge of his duty, as well as that which will oblige him ſometimes to conflict againſt prejudices, and ſometimes againſt fraud, will render the details of finance familiar to him, and will almoſt force him to adopt plans for reducing this great maſs into ſyſtem and order.

Is it to be denied that, in conſequence, he will poſſeſs ſome means of information which this houſe or a committee muſt acquire only by ſlow and laborious inveſtigation? In purſuing it the time might fall, and the materials get confuſed: Yet, allowing it affected, they have gained no more than it is his duty to furniſh on the order of this houſe; and this is what we are contending for. If we call for it, and he is not able to give it, we ſhall thus expoſe his incapacity or negligence. The public opinion, thus enlightened, will ſoon diſplace the officer, and a fitter man will ſucceed him. In this way, the people will exerciſe an effective controul over their ſervants.

Be the information given by the officer what it may, the ſources from which his inferences are drawn, his facts and reaſonings, are publicly expoſed. They are equally in poſſeſſion of every member, who is thus placed on an equal, and on the beſt footing, to attack or defend the report.

As much cannot be ſaid of the report of a ſelect committee or a committee of the whole.

Thoſe who are oppoſed to receiving plans from the ſecretary, mention the firſt impoſt act as a ſucceſsful inſtance of proceeding without the aſſiſtance of the treaſury. To this it is replied, that there is no analogy between that caſe and this in debate. Then the treaſury law had not paſſed, and if that department had been then organized, it could not have given the kind of information which is requiſite at preſent. The receipts, expenditures and appropriations, all our ſyſtems and all our experience, have occurred ſince that time. We had, in forming the impoſt, ſmooth ground to paſs over, and the aid of all the local knowledge and local feelings of a repreſentative body: Yet it will not be ſaid that the ſucceſs of the proceeding affords much encouragement to adopt a ſimilar courſe on this occaſion. We began that act in April, and, though we were loſing revenue every day, we did not complete it till near Auguſt; the embarraſſment was not leſs than the delay: The want of accurate information produced errors and reviſions, and inceſſant ſtruggles; and parts of the act were repealed, it is well known, ſoon after its paſſage.

It has been intimated, that in framing a report the ſecretary would be liable to miſinformations, to ſome local or other attachments. This is poſſible, for he is a man—but will the committee be free from it? The Secretary is anſwerable for his conduct to the nation, and certainly he is not more ſubject to local partialities than members are to their reſpective diſtricts. The advantage of impartiality in the firſt concoction of a report, ſeems to be evidently in favour of a reference.

It has been ſaid, on the other ſide, information may be wanted, it is true, from the Secretary, but let the houſe firſt make progreſs in the buſineſs, and then receive it by a committee adviſing with the Secretary

If this may be done, what becomes of the conſtitutional difficulties, and all we have heard of the transfer of our deliberative power?

But, if we are to have the official information, why ſhould we ſet out without it? Why ſhould it not be given openly, ſo as to put all the members on an equality, and before prepoſſeſſions are formed with regard to plans, which might make a late report from the treaſury appear to come in aid of one party or another? Would the ſtyle of declamation be leſs vehement againſt the ſecret communications of a ſecretary with the committee, than againſt a report made in the face of day, and ſubject to the criticiſm not only of this houſe, but of an enlightened nation?

It is not to my preſent deſign to aſk for what purpoſe of argument or of candour it is ſo often inſinuated that the queſtion really is, whether this houſe ſhall legiſlate, or whether it ſhall transfer the power of making laws to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

With all this official information, previouſly before us, are we leſs qualified, or worſe diſpoſed, to deliberate? It would be extravagant to affirm, that in proportion as our means of information are made complete, we are worſe ſituated to legiſlate; and as to the ſpirit of enquiry, I do not remember that the reports of the ſecretary have blunted it. From the manner in which they have been diſcuſſed heretofore, thoſe gentlemen will confide in the aſſurance I venture to give them, that they will be thoroughly ſifted. They have not always paſſed unaltered, and never without paſſing through the fire of debate.

We may repeat it, therefore, what colour is there for ſaying that the ſecretary legiſlates? Neither my memory nor underſtanding can diſcern any. I am well aware, that no topic is better calculated to make popular impreſſions; but I cannot perſuade myſelf, that the people will charge us with neglect or violation of duty, for putting ourſelves into a ſituation to diſcharge it in the beſt and moſt circumſpect manner.

There is another ground of objection which is urged againſt the reference:—It is ſaid, it gives undue influence to the treaſury. The reaſonings of the ſecretary, which accompany his reports, are alledged to excite an influence which cannot be reſiſted. There are two ſorts of influence; one which ariſes from weight of reaſon, and the intrinſic merit of a propoſition; the other, perſonal influence. As to the former, it is hard to conceive of the influence of reaſoning, which cannot be analyſed and made capable of exact eſtimation by the reaſoning faculties of thoſe to whom it is ſubmitted; and that eſtimation, be it what it may, ought to obtain. No one can wiſh to ſee it under-rated.

But we are told, by the oppoſers of a reference, that it is incredible that one man, be his official opportunities what they may, ſhould poſſeſs more information than the members of this houſe, collected from every diſtrict of the country. Then I anſwer, with inferior information, it would be impoſſible his reaſoning ſhould overpower and confound the ſuperior information of the houſe. The members will be in the leſs danger from this officer, if, as we are told, he is miſinformed by correſpondents, and has repeatedly diſcovered, on ſubjects of revenue and finance, a princely ignorance. This we are told, however, by gentlemen who urge the danger of loſing our independence and our faculties of diſcernment, as ſoon as we ſuffer a report, with its reaſonings, to be made to the houſe.

If it be perſonal influence, independently of reaſon and evidence, which is apprehended by gentlemen oppoſed to the reference, for whom do they apprehend it? for themſelves, or for us who advocate the motion? Surely if they do not feel, we do not fear it; we know how to reſpect their independence of ſpirit; they would diſdain an imputation of the ſort: Their candour will permit us to ſay, if it be a neighbourly concern they feel for us, there is no occaſion for it.

On the whole, if we regard the conſtitution, we find not the leaſt colour for bringing it into queſtion on this debate: The law and the uſage of the old Congreſs correſponded with this motion. Our own treaſury law expreſsly makes it the duty of the ſecretary to prepare and report plans: And ſhall the practice of one branch run counter to that which is made the courſe of his duty by the law of the land? It would be an uncommon and very irregular mode of repealing a law. The advantages of this practice of referring are manifeſt and great: More information is obtained, and more order, intelligence and ſyſtem are preſerved in the adminiſtration of the finances. The old Congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates have exhibited expenſive and deplorable proofs of the evils incident to the want of order, as well as to the number of ſyſtems of finances and financiers. With this maſs of evidence before our eyes, it cannot be believed that we ſhall take any ſtep which will tend to introduce diſorder and inefficiency into our finances.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

The bill for allowing 900 dollars to the commiſſioners employed in treating with the Creek Indians, for their extra expenſes, was taken up in the houſe, and a queſtion taken on paſſing the bill—the yeas and nays were as follow:

Ayes: Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Lawrance, Livermore, Milledge, Muhlenburg, Page, W. Smith, Sedgwick, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadſworth, Ward, Willis, 20.

Noes: Meſſrs. Aſhe, B. Bourne, Clarke, Dayton, Gordon, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Leonard, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Orr, Parker, I. Smith, Steele, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamſon, 21. So the bill was loſt.

The report was taken up of the committee in favour of the petition of John Dunbar, on behalf of the heirs of George Calpin, formerly a commiſſioner of Indian affairs; the report recommends a compenſation of 500 dollars from 1775 to 1780, for ſervices rendered to the United States; the Houſe debated on the adoption of this report for ſome time, and on taking the queſtion 21 roſe for, and 24 againſt it.

Several petitions were read, reſpecting penſions to the widows of perſons killed on the 4th November 1791—Loſt certificates of James Weeks—Supplies furniſhed by Noah Phelps—Loſſes ſuſtained by Eaſter Johnſton—Medicines furniſhed by Walter Smith, &c. &c. Some of which were referred to the heads of departments, others to ſelect committees, and the reſt laid on the table.

The report of the committee, on the memorial of Moſes Young, being one of the orders of the day, was taken up for conſideration—It ſtates, that the memorialiſt has a juſt claim on the United States for the full amount of his ſalary at the rate of £ 500, ſterling, per annum, from the 18th of October, 1779, to the 30th of Auguſt, 1782, including the uſual allowance of 3 months for returning to America; and that after deducting the ſums received from Doctor Franklin, and by his attorney Joſeph Nourſe, the balance ought to be paid by the United States.

Mr. Young was ſecretary to Mr. Laurens on his embaſſy to Holland during the term mentioned in the report, and was captured and impriſoned, Mr. Laurens in the tower, and the memorialiſt in Forton priſon (England) for high treaſon—The various diſtreſſes he underwent were recapitulated by Mr. Smith S. C. Mr. Murray and ſome other Members, who advocated his claim, the hardſhips he ſuffered in making an eſcape from priſon to France, &c. &c. But, upon taking the queſtion to adopt the report of the committee, it paſſed in the negative, 25 to 27. Mr. Smith moved that the whole ſubject ſhould be recommitted, but this did not carry—19 riſing for, and 25 againſt it.

LISLE, Sept. 29.

SUMMONS of the Duke of SAXE TESCHEN.

"Poſted before your city with the army of his Imperial Majeſty, the Emperor, and King, I invite you to ſurrender the place and citadel, and offer to you and the town the powerful protection of his majeſty; but if you make the leaſt reſiſtance, my batteries are ready to play upon the town, and you muſt be reſponſible to the inhabitants for all the horrors of war.

ANSWER of the Council General of the Commons.

"We have juſt renewed our oath, to be faithful to the nation, and to maintain liberty and equality, or to die at our poſt. We will not perjure ourſelves."

PARIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Citizens Robert, Mayor of Vancq, and Benier, Rector of that community, being admitted to the bar, addreſſed the Convention as follows:

"Repreſentatives of the French people; we here addreſs you in the name of ſeven or eight hundred citizens, to whom nothing remains but the aſhes of their habitations, and their fidelity to the republic, and who, for their attachment to the laws, have experienced the vengeance of the enemies of liberty.

"On Monday, the 24th of this month, the Municipality of Vancq, in the diſtrict of Vouziers, and department of Ardennes, received an order in the name of the ci-devant Marſhal de Broglio, commanding a body of Emigrants, whoſe head-quarters were then at Vouziers, to ſupply his army with proviſions. The Municipal Officers, faithful to their duty, refuſed to comply. In the courſe of the day, a ſecond ſummons was ſent, with threats of military execution, and ſetting fire to the place in caſe of refuſal, but the Municipality ſtill returned their former anſwer.

"In a moment the flames conſumed our whole crop both of wheat and barley, with our barns, ſtables, horſes, and nearly 200 houſes, which were about a third of the whole number in the place. The houſe of the Mayor, that of his brother, a deputy of the national convention, and the church were alſo deſtroyed.

"Their rage was not yet ſatisfied—they maſſacred, without diſtinction, old men, women, and children—they prevented a mother from entering her houſe to ſave her three children, who periſhed in the flames.

"They offered a pardon to any perſon who would deliver up the Mayor and the Rector, but luckily we found means to ſave ourſelves, by routes unknown to the monſters who are thus ravaging our country.

"The emigrants, ſatiated with carnage, and covered with the blood of their fellow-citizens, at length retired; but they tied to the tails of their horſes ſome of the inhabitants, whom they carried off with them to ſerve as a trophy of their infamous triumph.

"We requeſt an aid of 50,000 livres, to relieve the urgent wants of our community, as the loſs we have ſuſtained is eſtimated at more than 500,000 livres."

On a motion made by M. Lacroix, the convention decreed, "That the above ſum ſhould be aſſigned to the Miniſter of the Home Department to relieve the village of Vancq, and that it ſhould be taken from the money produced by the ſale of effects belonging to the Emigrants."

A number of members, among whom were Cambon, Manuel, and Collot d'Herbois, moved "that all the effects of Broglio ſhould be immediately ſold." The laſt member moved, "that the puniſhment of death ſhould be inflicted on every Frenchman who ſhould quit his country, to go and inhabit any country now at war with France." A number of other propoſitions were alſo made, but after a little diſcuſſion, they were all of them referred to a committee.

Accuſations in the National Convention.

On Tueſday, on a propoſal made by M. Merlin for allotting a guard to the National Convention from the eighty-three departments, a long debate aroſe, of which we ſhall only endeavour to give a general idea.

M. Merlin ſaid, that a dictatorial party had been denounced to him in the Aſſembly; he demanded to have this party pointed out, that he might poniard the firſt man who ſhould arrogate to himſelf the power of a dictator.

M. Lafource made a very able reply. He had not ſpoken of a dictator, or a dictatorſhip; but he had alluded to a dictatorial power, which ſome men of intrigue and ambition might aim at. At the concluſion of his ſpeech he referred to the authors of the late diſorders, and one or two members mentioned M. Robertſpierre.

M. Oſſelin denounced M. Robertſpierre. He accuſed him of being connected with ſeveral other members of the department of Paris, in a league for erecting a tribunitial power, that was to rule and govern the republic under the name of a *triumvirate* or *dictature*.

M. Barbaroux, a deputy for Marſeilles, affirmed, that one of Robertſpierre's friends (M. Pains) had pointed him out to the Marſeillois as a proper, and indeed the only perſon to fill, or at leaſt to head, the dictatorſhip; but they had all exclaimed, "That having never bowed their necks beneath the tyranny of a King, they would not acknowledge the deſpotiſm of a public magiſtrate."

M. Robertſpierre recalled the memory of his public ſervices, as a man of letters, and a member of the conſtituent aſſembly. He diſavowed every idea of perſonal ambition; and at length formally, but rather equivocally, denied the charge.

Several members called on him to ſpeak plainly; and M. Lecointre Pyraveau ſaid, 'Robertſpierre, do not tell us what you did in the conſtituent aſſembly, but ſay plainly, whether you have aſpired to a dictatorſhip, or a triumvirate!"

In another part of his ſpeech, three members, M. M. Cambon, Babey, and Lalle, repeated the ſame demand. M. Robertſpierre continued his equivocal defence to a great length.

Marat was alſo accuſed of writings tending to excite the people to aſſaſſination. It was with difficulty that he was permitted to ſpeak; and when he obſerved, "that he had many perſonal enemies in the convention," the whole body roſe up amidſt ſhouts of diſapprobation, and declared their hatred to him. Being at length permitted to proceed, he ſpoke of his attachment to the cauſe of liberty; his conſtant and open enmity to a corrupt court; his long impriſonment; and, above all, his predictions relative to La Fayette, whoſe treaſon he had anticipated, and whoſe guilty ſucceſs he had been lucky enough to prevent.

M. Boileau, who ſucceeded him in the tribune, pulled out one of the affiches, or advertiſements, circulated by him, in which he told the people, "that if in the eight firſt ſeſſions of the convention, the baſis of the whole conſtitution was not laid and adjuſted, a new inſurrection, and a ſubſequent dictature would be abſolutely neceſſary."

There is no manner of doubt but the aſſembly would have launched a decree of accuſation againſt him, if he had not declared his repentance in regard to this proceeding, and produced a journal poſterior to the date of the above, in which he evinced more moderation, and recommended far different principles to the people.

In the courſe of his defence Marat ſaid, "if you enquire concerning my heart, I can anſwer with truth that it is pure, but as to my thoughts, they are my own; no power under Heaven has a right to demand an account of them. I declare, that if the decree is carried againſt me, I ſhall here blow my brains out."—The ſight of the weapon, and of the expreſſive geſtures of M. Marat, agitated the convention conſiderably, and a long debate followed, until the call for the order of the day.

Marſhall Luckner ſent a letter to the convention, juſtifying himſelf from the aſperſions thrown out againſt him in the ſitting of the 27th ult. to the charge made againſt him of having left the incendiary, Jarry, unpuniſhed; he replied, that the court martial of the army of the north was not organized; that there was neither a commiſſary of ſtores, nor a commiſſary of accounts; and that he had requeſted the miniſter at war, but in vain, to appoint ſuch officers.

"When I ſet out for the Belgian Netherlands," added he, "I was aſſured that I ſhould be joined by 30 or 40,000 men; but I remained there 14 days without ſeeing one of them. I however continued at Courtray, from which I wrote to the miniſter, entreating him to ſend me a reinforcement, that I might either maintain my poſt, or march againſt Ghent, which I could not do without more troops, becauſe the enemy who were on my flank at Tournay, would infallibly have cut off my retreat."

He concluded by obſerving that his papers were among his baggage, which would arrive next week, and that he would then lay before the commiſſioners the different letters he had received from the Miniſters.

LONDON, September 28.

A NATURAL PHENOMENON.

Within the laſt three weeks a moſt wonderful event has occured in the county of Kilkenney.

A bog, of a very large extent, has been agitated in a manner ſomething reſembling water when it boils. The noiſe it makes is tremendous, and may be heard at the diſtance of 40 miles. Nor is this all; it has emitted, with violent force, large pines, which have been burried in its boſom ſeveral centuries. It ſends them upwards in an oblique direction, more than a mile in height, and they deſcend with ſuch force as to bury part of their ſtem ſeveral feet in the earth, leaving the remainder in an erect poſition.

Some of the pines, in their deſcent, have cruſhed ſome peaſants and damaged many cottages.

The bog ſtill continues to be violently agitated, and to diſcharge about thirty pines daily!!!

Rather more than a hundred years ago, a phenomenon of a ſimilar nature happened in the county of Cavan.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Briſtol, to his friend in Boſton, dated Sept. 28.

"As I know how deeply you feel intereſted in the fate of France, the obligations of friendſhip will not allow me to omit this opportunity of making a few obſervations on that ſubject, which ſeems, from different motives, very much to engage the attention of the world. That ſome outrages have been committed, painful to humanity, and not to be juſtified on any principle, cannot be denied; but the nation at large cannot be juſtly charged with having either dictated or approved the meaſure. It is ſaid many thouſands have been ſlain, in cool blood, without any ſpecified crimes or the ſhadow of a trial. As I happened to be on the ſpot when this ſhocking buſineſs was tranſacted at the priſons, I gave way to my feelings, and moſt cordially joined in execrating the perpetrators of it, as the meaneſt and moſt abandoned of their race; but time and better information convinced me of the raſhneſs of my own opinion, and led me to reflect on many circumſtances, which muſt greatly extenuate, if not wholly excuſe, and even juſtify, their conduct.

"In the firſt place, it is now a notorious fact, that a great proportion of the people who were deſtroyed in the priſons of Paris, conſiſted of thieves, robbers, aſſaſſins, houſe-breakers and murderers; and the reſt, with a very few exceptions indeed, of perſons who were ſtrongly attached to the Royal party, and in league with them to deſtroy the conſtitution and bring in a foreign army to ſubject the nation to unlimited tyranny, and execute the moſt cruel puniſhment on thoſe diſtinguiſhed patriots who had been foremoſt in eſtabliſhing the reformed ſyſtem of government: If the nation therefore ſucceed in their attempts to re-eſtabliſh a free government againſt the power of their combined enemies, moſt of thoſe priſoners muſt have ſuffered by the judgment of law. But why were they not allowed the poor privilege of holding a miſerable exiſtence in priſon till they ſhould meet the fate of a regular trial? The anſwer to this is at leaſt plauſible—It was ſaid, and generally believed, that a victorious army would ſoon be at the gates of Paris; that the city was to be pillaged, and in caſe of reſiſtance, all the inhabitants put to the ſword. Thus circumſtanced, the people became deſperate, and formed a reſolution (before they went to meet the enemy in the open field) to deſtroy thoſe whom they conſidered, not only as reponſible in a great meaſure for all their calamities, but a moſt dangerous reinforcement to the enemy, whenever the chance of war might admit of their union. It ought alſo to be mentioned, that many perſons were liberated from the priſon without injury, by a ſpecies of Court-Martial, or Court of Enquiry, which was held at the priſon by delegation from the people.

"The fate of the Princeſs *Lambelle* has been much talked of, as an inſtance of the moſt ſavage brutality—I had the misfortune to ſee her head upon a pike; and to be ſure, if I had at that moment been poſſeſſed of unlimited power, the authors of her death would have ſuffered immediate deſtruction; but I have ſince learned, that this unfortunate lady was a violent partizan, and being impriſoned under a ſuſpicion of ſome treaſonable combinations with the enemies of the ſtate, took every opportunity to inſult and aggravate the populace till ſhe loſt her life. It is not true that women and children were maſſacred indiſcriminately by the mob;

as ſome people wiſh to have it believed. The Princeſs was the only female who ſuffered on account of politics. There was one woman, indeed, who was deſtroyed at the priſon for a moſt cruel and unnatural crime; but I never heard of the leaſt injury being done to children, or even minors of any age.

"The French have many warm friends, and ſome powerful enemies in England; but I am fully convinced, and always have been, that France will riſe ſuperior to the force and ſtratagems of all her oppoſers.

"The Duke of Brunſwick will not ſee Paris this year, without permiſſion from the National Aſſembly."

RICHMOND, December 6.

TO THE SPEAKER AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of the People called Quakers, Reſpectfully ſheweth,

That your memorialiſts, ſenſible of the liberty they enjoy under the preſent government, in common with others, do moreover acknowledge with gratitude the indulgences they have experienced in matters of conſcience wherein they diſſent from other ſocieties of chriſtian profeſſors. This diſpoſition in the legiſlature for the relief of tender conſciences, hath encouraged them to ſolicit the attention of this houſe to other ſubjects, which, notwithſtanding they may appear trivial to ſome, are nevertheleſs of ſuch a nature as to induce a belief, that a voluntary compliance with them would be inconſiſtent with what they conceive to be right for them to do. They ſuppoſe there are very few, if any, of the members of this houſe ſo little acquainted with their religious principles and practices, as not to know, that they have at all times heretofore ſcrupled to contribute in any manner towards the ſupport of an hireling miniſtry; and they truſt their patient ſufferings in times paſt on that account, ſufficiently evince that ſuch refuſal was the effect of real conviction, and a belief that the injunction of Chriſt to his immediate followers, 'Freely ye have received,—freely give,' remains to be a ſtanding ordinance in his church, and a clear demonſtration that a compulſive maintenance for any ſet of clergy whatever, is inconſiſtent with the nature and deſign of the goſpel miniſtry: They hoped, however, that all legal demands for prieſts' wages, had been entirely aboliſhed with religious eſtabliſhments, within the United States of America; and particularly in this State, by a law for the eſtabliſhment of religious freedom, wherein they find it declared that, 'No man ſhall be compelled to frequent or ſupport any religious worſhip, place, or miniſtry whatever.'

But your memorialiſts being informed, that a chaplain is hired by the aſſembly to attend the houſe during the ſeſſion, and paid out of the public treaſury, they believe it right for them to expreſs their uneaſineſs at the continuance of ſuch a practice; as well from conſcientious ſcruples, as a belief that it is inconſiſtent with the ſpirit and intention of the preſent conſtitution. They are however far from wiſhing to diſcourage any from the exerciſe of religious duties; but being fully perſuaded that ſuch acts of devotion would be as acceptable in the ſight of the great object of adoration and worſhip, were they performed at the proper expenſe of thoſe who may believe it neceſſary to have the aſſiſtance of a chaplain; ſo they conceive no inconvenience whatever can reſult from its becoming a private inſtead of public expenſe.

And, however ſingular your memorialiſts may appear to ſome, in reſpect to their nonconformity to the faſhions and cuſtoms of the times, in dreſs, addreſs, or the like, and particularly in that of not voluntarily uncovering the head in honour to any man, or body of men whatſoever, they truſt they ſhall ſtand acquitted by every conſiderate perſon from the imputation of obſtinacy, or the want of due reſpect to thoſe in authority, when it is remembered, that their diſuſe of that cuſtom proceeds from a belief, that it originated in pride and ſuperſtition, and that it is a mark of honour due only to the Supreme Being. They believe, nevertheleſs, it is right for them to render to all their due, 'Tribute to whom tribute is due, cuſtom to whom cuſtom, fear to whom fear, and honour to whom honour;' which they conceive is better demonſtrated by an orderly conduct, and reſpectful behaviour, than empty forms, or adulatory profeſſions: They truſt, therefore, from the lenity heretofore experienced, that they may at laſt receive as great a degree of indulgence in this particular, as their friends experience in other ſtates, and alſo from Congreſs, and the National Aſſembly of France, where they have been allowed to appear in their own plain way, without interruption and without offence, when their common concerns among men require their appearance before thoſe in authority, whether in a legiſlative or judiciary capacity: And ſeeing the depriving a man of any part of his neceſſary apparel by coercive means, appears to them arbitrary, and inconſiſtent with a republican government, and conveys no real honour to thoſe who exact it; and moreover may, under particular circumſtances, of aged and infirm people in inclement ſeaſons, be attended with inconvenience, and perhaps danger too; they hope and requeſt the houſe will take the matter into conſideration, and grant ſuch relief as in its wiſdom may appear juſt and reaſonable.

Signed in and on behalf of a yearly meeting of the aforeſaid people, held at Black-Water, in Surry county, Virginia, by adjournments from the 21ſt day of the 5th month, 1792, to the 24th of the ſame, inclusive.

Yeſterday the ballot of this commonwealth, for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the four years enſuing, took place at the Capitol; when it appeared that the electors were unanimous in the choice of perſons to fill both thoſe dignified offices; our preſent highly-revered Preſident was re-elected; and his Excellency George Clinton, Governor of New-York, was choſen Vice-Preſident.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 13.

The Subſcription to the Bank of Alexandria was opened on Friday laſt, agreeably to notice, and the whole number of ſhares ſubſcribed in leſs than two hours. Many perſons reſiding in town, who were deſirous of becoming ſtockholders, were diſappointed.

DIED—Mr. THOMAS REEDER, of this Town.

The Lamps in the Light Houſe, on Cape-Henry, were lighted on the night of the 17th ult.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary, M'Kenzie,	London.
Friendſhip, Hubbile,	Philadelphia.
Brig Caledonia, Hunter,	London.
Schooner Ranger, Andrews,	Boſton.
Hope, Luce,	do.
Sloop Nancy, Ellwood,	Philadelphia.

SAILED.

Ship Fair American, Gillies,	Falmouth.
Snow Le Apollo, Bache,	Liſbon.
Brig Turgot, Branew,	Havre de Grace.
Little Tom, Gardner,	Cadiz.
Schooner Charlotte, White,	Salem.
Rich'd & Edward, Wyatt,	Boſton.
Sloop Sally, Vance,	New-York.
Betſy, Bates,	Rhode Iſland.

THOUGHTS ON CONSTITUTIONS.

[*Tranſlated from the writings of the Marquis de Condorcet.*]

1ſt. The conſtitution of a ſtate, or a city, and the conſtitution of the human body are comparatively one and the ſame thing. The principles that render both one and the other durable, are the ſame. But, if you imprudently attempt to confound the conſtitution of the human body with the direction or government of that body, the ſame evils are to be apprehended that always follow the application of the beſt principles, when badly underſtood. Inſtead of advancing, by repeated efforts, to perfect immutability, ſimplicity, and univerſality of legiſlation, you will fall from precipice to precipice, remote, and always ſeparated, from the important whole. Attached by a ſuperſtitious regard to a government which may have ſome tranſient charms, you feel no deſire to change it, which nevertheleſs muſt change with the increaſe or diminution of your ſtrength. Children chooſe the government of full grown men; men advanced to years of diſcretion, do nevertheleſs preſer to be governed by the aged; while the aged, in their turn, are fond of ſubmitting to the dominion of boiſterous and inexperienced youth.

2d. Man has a body (and what particularly conſtitutes him MAN, is a head elevated towards the heavens) bones, feet, hands, and a prodigious variety of veins or channels for the general circulation of the fluids. But in the human conſtitution, the Divinity, called by us nature, has formed no part detached or ſeparate. She never yet made a human head diſtinct from the body, arms diſunited from the carcaſe, or the organs of perception unconnected with the corporal frame. What madneſs, then, is it in the political conſtitution of a ſtate or country to privilege any part with being the head, and ſentencing another to ſerve eternally the purpoſes of the feet!

3d. The conſtitution-politic and the conſtitution-natural are an indiviſible whole, which does not depend, either for its form or powers of action, upon any ſyſtem of government whatever. It either exiſts poſitively, or exiſts not at all. Let the political conſtitution have, in like manner, an immutable ſyſtem of ſuperior and inferior functions, with all the proper channels of circulation. It will be perfect, it will be eternal, if it only takes its pattern from the original conſtitution of nature. But let us not go aſtray by purſuing an abſurd and jarring ſyſtem. Government is not conſtitution. The government of a ſtate, like the management of the body, is more or leſs perfect when every individual particle of ſpirit, belonging to the great whole, circulates unprivileged throughout the body, and arrives in its turn with the blood, when ſufficiently filtrated, to the ſeat of the purer ſpirits, productive of ſublime ideas, grand and excellent contemplations. Herein is formed the will, that gives motion to the body, and which prepares for it its various enjoyments—And this volition will always incline to virtue, when it proceeds from the general conſent of the great conſtitutional whole.

4th. The ſpirit of a nation, in a real revolution, vibrates through all its parts, and feels, as it were, the ſhock of an electrical machine. They have but one ſentiment in general; but this ſentiment is awakened by the exerciſe of reaſon. Let it be the care then of enlightened men gradually to diſſipate the reign of ignorance, to extend the horizon of thought, to inculcate the ſupremacy of reaſon, and leave the reſt to time, that brings all things to maturity.

5th. Governments, like the individuals that go to compoſe them, have at all times been ſubject to error. But henceforward let us follow nature (which is never retrograde) in our path to univerſal light. All that is periſhable, or liable to change, in the conſtitutions contrived by man, is not copied from the conſtitution of nature. Friends of truth and of the ſupremacy of reaſon, loſe not your courage! There is now in the world a free and generous race of men, who are every where planting the ſeeds of truths, which in due time ſhall produce a new creation in government; a conſtitution, whoſe univerſality ſhall be the proof of its excellence; and which, in being JUST to all alike, ſhall prove itſelf to be the conſtitution fit for man; which ſhall be perpetual becauſe the nations will find their common intereſt in continuing it: And nations never die. Let the oppreſſed, then, not ſink under the preſent weight of European, Aſiatic, or American tyranny. The people, when thoroughly awakened, will themſelves conſtitute the ſupreme civil power of the world.

DR. PRIESTLEY's LETTER

To the NATIONAL CONVENTION *of* FRANCE.

Gentlemen,

"I have juſt received from Mr. Francais the information of my being admitted a citizen of France by the late aſſembly, and of my nomination to the national convention, by the department of Orne. Both theſe appointments I conſider as the greateſt of honours that can be conferred on me, whilſt France, in conferring them on ſtrangers, (though, in my caſe, ſhe has been led to overrate the merit of an individual) has ſhown a generous diſpoſition to aſſociate all nations in the common cauſe of liberty, and the rights of man.

"The honour of citizenſhip I gratefully accept for myſelf, as I did for my ſon. We will both endeavour to diſcharge the duties of good citizens of France, without violating any that are due to our native country, which I truſt will henceforth be united with you (as it is our beſt intereſt) in the ſtricteſt bonds of fraternal concord. But the honour of the important appointment to the national convention, I muſt beg leave to decline, from the full conviction that I have of my incapacity to diſcharge all its duties. In the liſt of theſe deficiences, I might enumerate my imperfect knowledge of the language, and my ignorance of the local circumſtances of the country; and, moſt of all, that, by my acceptance of the office, I ſhall exclude ſome other perſon, who muſt be ſo much better inſtructed than myſelf in theſe, as he may be in other, eſſential and moſt important reſpects.

Whilſt then I am compelled to decline the acceptance of this dignified ſituation, may I preſume to take the advantage which my rank of citizen gives me, to offer to you, occaſionally, my opinions on ſome of the intereſting ſubjects which muſt neceſſarily come before you. As a citizen of the world, your liberality would embolden me. As a citizen of France, your adoption invites me. I cannot remain an unintereſted obſerver; and as my diſtance will allow me to view ſometimes with more calmneſs thoſe ſcenes in which you will be buſily engaged, permit me, through ſome channel, to ſuggeſt hypothetically the reſult of my obſervations, which ſhall be offered in the true ſpirit of affection and patriotiſm, however defective they may be in information and judgment.

Conſidering your revolution as a new and moſt important æra in the hiſtory of man, I cannot ſufficiently expreſs the concern which I feel at this eventful moment for its ſucceſs. The National Convention is not going to legiſlate for France alone, but for Europe and the world. On its ſucceſs the happineſs of mankind is ſuſpended. It were ſuperfluous to urge any other motive than the extent and ſacredneſs of the truſt. This ſavage conſpiracy of tyrants cannot inflict a wound; they will rather ſerve to haſten the progreſs of liberty, which ſedition, lawleſs violence and internal diſcord only can now arreſt, and, if continued, muſt inevitably deſtroy.

"I remain, with ſentiments of eſteem and
"veneration, your brother and fellow
"citizen,
"JOSEPH PRIESTLEY."

Extract from the Journals of the Houſe of Delegates.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. Lee reported, from the committee of religion, that the committee had taken into conſideration the memorial of the people called Quakers, and had come to two reſolutions thereupon, as followeth:

1. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that ſo much of the ſaid memorial as prays that the office of chaplain to the General Aſſembly, be diſcontinued, be rejected.

2. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that ſuch other part of the ſaid memorial, as prays that the ſociety of the people called Quakers, may be exempt from the neceſſity of uncovering the head in honour of any man, or body of men, whoſoever, is reaſonable.

The 1ſt reſolution ordered to lie on the table.

BANK *of* ALEXANDRIA.

A MEETING of the Subſcribers to the Bank of Alexandria is requeſted at the Court-Houſe, in this Town, on the 3d Monday of next month, at 10 o'clock, of the forenoon, in order to chooſe, by ballot, NINE DIRECTORS, according to law.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL,
ROBERT T. HOOE,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
JOSIAH WATSON,
RICHARD CONWAY,
WILLIAM HERBERT,
STEPHEN COOKE,
WILLIAM WILSON,
CHARLES LEE.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1792. 177—4w.

R. Hamilton & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING,
From on board the *Caledonia*, Capt. *Hunter*, from *London*, and
HAVE FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms,

BRITISH OSNABURGS,
CHINTZES, CALICOES & SHAWLS,
in a variety of the neweſt patterns,
PATENT SHOT of all numbers,
8½, 4. 4½ and 5lb. PINS,
PLAYING-CARDS,
POT, FOOLSCAP & POST PAPER,
INK-POWDER & BLACKING-BALL,
8d. 10d. & 20d. NAILS in ſmall caſks,
SEINE-TWINE of the very beſt quality,
And 50 Baſkets of DOUBLE-GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

Alexandria, Dec. 13, 1792. 177—3w.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Loudoun County, near Newgate, *a likely Mulatto Lad*, named WILL, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him a Negro cotton jacket and breeches, fuſtian coat, a new, coarſe hat, two pair of ſhoes, blue ſale-ſtockings, oſnaburg ſhirt, and other cloathes.—— A generous Reward will be given to any perſon for bringing him home, or ſecuring him ſo that the owner may get him again.—— All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from taking ſaid ſlave on board of their veſſels.

ABEDNEGO ADAMS.

Dec. 10, 1792.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE IMPORTED,
By the *Colquit*, Capt. *James Tyndall*, juſt arrived from *Whitehaven*, in addition to their Importation per the *Brayton*, and now for Sale,

A Freſh aſſortment of Woollens of every denomination; Iriſh Linens; Sheetings; Diaper; Hardware; Nails and Brads; 8 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12 Window-Glaſs; Wool and Cotton Cards; Gunpowder; Shot; Lead; London bottled Porter; Sail-Canvas; Candles; Soap; Seine-Twine; Felt Hats; Earthen-Ware; Muſtard; Copperas; Caſtings, &c.

They wiſh to Charter, to any Port in Europe,
The Britiſh Brig BRAYTON,
Capt. *John Harriſon*, burthen about 320 Hogſheads of Tobacco—Alſo
The Brig COLQUIT,
Capt. *James Tyndall*, a Britiſh Bottom, burthen 420 Hogſheads.—Apply as above.
Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1792. 168—t. f.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

FIVE hundred and ſeventy-three & three-quarter acres at Cliſh, and 119 78¼ at Cabetan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th inſtant, a full deſcription of theſe lands may be ſeen, alſo the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.
130—t.f.

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of Doctor *William Brown* and myſelf, will pleaſe to make ſettlement with me; as I rendered all the ſervices done during that partnerſhip, and no perſon can, therefore, ſo well aſcertain their value. I ſhall immediately reſume my practice in Alexandria, and will always be ready to attend any ſettlement propoſed.

GUSTAVUS B. CAMPBELL.
Dumfries, Oct. 1, 1792. 167—t. f.

CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

THE Citizens of Alexandria and the ſurrounding Country are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber has purchaſed a large and valuable collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of upwards 1,000 volumes, ſelected from the moſt approved authors, both ancient and modern, for the purpoſe of forming an extenſive CIRCULATING-LIBRARY, for the accommodation of all lovers of literature, the Arts and Sciences, or entertainment. Subſcriptions will be received at the Store of the Subſcriber, in Fairfax Street, from all thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who are diſpoſed to patronize ſo uſeful and important an inſtitution. The Public may be aſſured that no books, tending to corrupt the morals of youth, will ever be admitted into the above mentioned Circulating Library;—on the contrary, every exertion ſhall be made to render it of general utility to the riſing generations, by their moſt obedient, and very humble Servant,

JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Alexandria, Sept 26, 1792. 165—t. f.

City of Waſhington, Nov. 5, 1792.

THE Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings will contract for the following quantity of *beſt yellow Pine Flooring-Plank*, to be delivered at their wharf, in this City, by the firſt day of Auguſt next, viz.—10,000 feet, 32 feet, in length, 5 inches wide, and 1½ do. thick—20,000 feet, 30 feet, in length, 5 inches wide, & 1½ thick—20,000 feet, 25 feet in length, 5 inches wide, and 1½ thick—10,000 feet, 20 feet in length, 5 inches wide, & 1½ thick—to be free from ſap and knots—the logs to be quartered, and the hearts taken out. They will alſo contract for 150,000 feet of *Northern, clear, white Pine Plank*—one half of inch thick, one fourth of 1½ inch thick, and the remaining fourth of two inches thick. Propoſals, forwarded to *John M. Gantt*, Eſq. George-Town, Patowmack, by the firſt day of January next, will be duly attended to.

172—t. 1ſt Jan.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, about the end of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles County, Maryland, *a likely, young, country-born NEGRO WENCH*, about 19 years of age, called MILLEY. It is uncertain how ſhe may be dreſſed, as ſhe had with her a white country cotton jacket and petty-coat, and a ſtriped do. She has been ſeen, ſince ſhe abſconded, dreſſed in white. It is ſuppoſed ſhe made for Virginia, where ſhe has been heard to ſay, if ſhe could only remain one year, ſhe ſhould be free. She is very ſmart and ſenſible. I will give the above Reward to any perſon who may take her up in Virginia, and have her ſecured in gaol, & notice given me; or if brought home, reaſonable charges for the ſame; and if taken up in Maryland, the ſum of *Three Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE HARGRAVES.
Maryland, Charles County, Nov. 1, 1792. 172—6w.

ALMANACKS,
For 1793,
To be had at this Office.

call of *Eight Pounds, Sterling*, due 10th Oct. paſt, is expected to be paid immediately, with the Intereſt due thereon.

By Order of the Directors,
W'm HARTSHORNE, *Treaſurer.*
Alexandria, Dec. 4, 1792. 176—6 w.

TO BE LET,

THE STORE and CELLAR of the houſe lately occupied by Mr. *John Korn*—Alſo the DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining Mrs. *Brown*'s.—Application to be made to ROB'T HAMILTON & CO.
Who have for Sale,
Choice Butter in ſmall firkins,
Weſt-India Rum,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars,
French Brandy,
Beſt green Coffee in ſmall bags,
Nutmegs, Copperas and Alum,
Crawley's Steel, Fryingpans—and
Liſbon Salt,
Alex. Dec. 6, 1792. 176—3w.

George-Town, Nov. 1, 1792.

THE Preſident and Directors of the Patowmack Company wiſh TO HIRE from 150 to 200 able-bodied, young NEGRO MEN; for ſuch they will give liberal Wages for one year; the time to commence the firſt day of January next. Any perſon, deſirous to hire, may know the terms by application to Mr. ZACHARIAH FORREST, St Mary's County; Mr. JOHN B. TURNER, Portobacco; Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert County; Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, Nottingham; or any of the Directors of ſaid Company. The Owners of Negroes, who wiſh to hire, may be aſſured that their Slaves will be well fed and humanely treated. 176—3w.

J. Riddle & Co.

Have removed their Store to Fairfax Street, two doors below Meſſrs. *Rogerſon & Dabney's*, and oppoſite Mr. *B. Hampſon's* Wet Goods Store, where they offer for ſale, by the piece or retail, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they have imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe:—Alſo a few Hogſheads of well flavoured WEST-INDIA-RUM, and COFFEE in barrels.
Alex. Dec. 5, 1792. 175—3w.

A Farm wanted.

I WILL ſell or exchange either altogether or in part, for Lands in this or the adjoining counties, a Lot of Ground on the Eaſt ſide of Union-Street, containing 66 feet in front, and extending back to the River 110 feet; with the privilege of wharfing to the channel. This Lot has the advantage of a 30-feet Street running from Union-Street to the River, on the North ſide, next to Col. *Fitzgerald's* ground, and a 12-feet alley on the South, joining Mr. *Wales's*.

A purchaſer who would improve the property ſpeedily by building a Pier or good Warehouſe, would be preferred, and to accomodate whom I can ſupply a quantity of trees, in a convenient ſituation, on very moderate terms.—Apply to me near Newgate, to *Thomas Porter Eſq.* or Mr. *Iſaac M'Pherſon*, in Alexandria, who will ſhew the lot, and immediately inform me of any exchange that may be propoſed.

VALENTINE PEERS.
September 10, 1792. 163—t. f.

EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE ſubſcriber has lately, at a very conſiderable expenſe, erected a MANUFACTORY of EARTHEN WARE in this Town, which he now carries on, on a very extenſive plan, where Merchants and others may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and their orders carefully executed. He flatters himſelf that the quality of his ware is, and will conſtantly be, equal to any made in Philadelphia or elſewhere, and that his aſſiduity to pleaſe, and the goodneſs of his ware, will enſure him the patronage of all thoſe who wiſh to encourage home manufactures. He has alſo for ſale, at his houſe, the upper end of Prince-Street, a large aſſortment of CHINA, QUEEN's WARE and GLASS.

HENRY PIERCY.
Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171—t. f.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

FOUR ſtout lads, from 13 to 17 years of age. They are intended for a Ship now building in Philadelphia, which will be launched in a month, and is intended to trade conſtantly from this port. None need apply, but thoſe who can be well recommended.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Alexandria, Sept. 22, 1792. 166—t. f.

For SALE or CHARTER,
The AMERICAN BRIG

NANCY,

Burthen about 250 Hogſheads, about 6 years old, well fitted, and may be ſent to ſea at an eaſy expenſe.
Apply to WILLIAM HODGSON.
Alexandria, Oct. 8, 1792. 168—t. f.

Fall Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Brig *Brayton*, Capt. *Harriſon*, from *Whitehaven*,
A large and general Aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

Which are now opening and ſelling by the piece and package only, on moderate Terms.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
Who have a few neat GRATES, ſuitable for any room, imported in the above veſſel.
Alexandria, Oct. 1, 1792. 171. f.

Alexandria, October 24, 1792.

THE Books of accounts belonging to the late Partnerſhip of Dr. *William Brown*, deceaſed, and Dr. *Guſtavus B. Campbell*, having been put into my hands for collection, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Copartnerſhip are again requeſted, without delay, to ſettle their accounts with Mr. *James Ruſſell*, who is properly authorized to adjuſt them, and to give diſcharges; or with the ſubſcriber, and no other perſon.

CATHARINE BROWN.
170—t. f.

On Monday 17th December next, will be offered for ſale, at Frederickſburg,

TWO hundred likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on 12 months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. A moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready payments. Meſſrs. *William Beale* and *William Holcombe*, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.
Mount-Airy, Sept. 16, 1792. 169—t. f.

Blank Manifeſts, and the Law for the regulation of Seamen, to be had of the Printers.

J. Murray & Co.

Inform all thoſe concerned, that they have left the few accounts, yet unſettled in their Books, with Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*, who are ready to pay any legal demands againſt *J. M. & Co.* by whom it is earneſtly ſolicited that all arrears due them, may be paid to Meſſrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*—who have for Sale, a MAHOGANY CHEST of DRAWERS and DESK.
Alexandria, July 26, 1792. 157—t. f

BOARDING.

THE Subſcriber, having removed into the Houſe, in Royal-Street, where Mr. *Robert M'Rea* formerly lived, and lately occupied by Mr. *David Euſton*, purpoſes receiving BOARDERS by the Year, Month or Week, and ſolicits the Encouragement of her Friends and the Public in general.

HANNAH GRIFFITH.
Alexandria, Nov. 28, 1792. 175—3w.

L. Bent & Co.

Have removed their Store to the Corner of Fairfax and Prince-Streets,
WHERE THEY HAVE FOR SALE
Excellent Grenada Spirit; Windward Iſland Rum; Molaſſes; Sugar; Coffee; Holland Gin; Swedes' Iron; Soal-Leather; Neats' Leather; Soap; Candles; Men, Women, Boys and Children's Shoes; Writing-Paper; a few Crates of well-aſſorted Queen's Ware; a quantity of coarſe Salt; &c. &c.—all which will be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, on low terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.
Alexandria, Nov. 28, 1792. 175—3w.

TO BE LET,
The Warehouſe
Occupied by the Subſcriber.
JOHN GILL.
Alexandria, Nov. 22, 1792. 174—t. f.

FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE-HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to ſaid *Barnes*, at that place, or the ſubſcriber, in this Town.

R. T. HOOE.
Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

I WILL ſtore FLOUR any length of time, for *ſix-pence* per Barrel, and in caſe I buy it, no ſtorage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampſhire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.
Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

A Dwelling-Houſe and Warehouſe
TO LET.

THE houſe is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three ſtories high, well and ſubſtantially built, with a kitchen & ſmoke-houſe adjoining, and an extenſive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the ſmoke-houſe, accommodated with a yard, ſtables and a carriage-houſe.——The warehouſe is three ſtories high, of ſtone to the height of two ſtories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. Theſe are offered to be rented, and any part of the ſubſcriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to diſpoſe of ſome lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an abſolute ſale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.
Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164—t. f.

Bryan Hampſon,

At his STORE, in FAIRFAX STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
Sherry do.
Port do.
Malaga do.
Particular Teneriffe do.
Liſbon do.
Old Spirits,
Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality,
Hyſon-Skin do. do.
Souchong do. do.
Loaf and brown Sugar
Barley in bags, or per pound,
Jar and Box Raiſins
Sweet Oil of the beſt quality
Almonds and Filbert Nuts
Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger and Nutmegs,
White and brown Soap,
Caſtile do.
Beſt Velvet Corks, Fig-Blue,
Lemons, and a great many other articles in the Grocery Line, which will be ſold low for Caſh.
Alexandria, May 26, 1792. 146—t.f.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanſon & Bond.